

General Secretary Kim Jong Un inspects Pothong Riverside Terraced Houses District



Kim Jong Un is satisfied to see the model residential district of a new form, a wonderful combination of modernity and convenience

KCNA

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, inspected the Pothong Riverside Terraced Houses District built in Kyongru-dong, Central District of Pyongyang.

Accompanying him were Jo Yong Won, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary for Organizational Affairs of the WPK Central Committee, Ri Hi Yong, first deputy department director of the WPK Central Committee, and Kim

Yo Jong, Hyon Song Wol and Kim Yong Su, deputy department directors of the WPK Central Committee.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un was greeted by leading officials of the designing organ and construction unit on the spot.

The terraced houses district built in Kyongru-dong in a unique way will be homes of working people including labour innovators in various fields, persons of distinguished services, scientists, educators and writers who devote themselves to the Party and the

state, reflective of the loving care of the General Secretary.

Kim Jong Un, who pays special attention to the provision of more affluent and wonderful living conditions to the Korean people and the signal improvement of the level of civilization of the capital city and the Juche-oriented architecture, put forward a plan a year ago for building a special residential district with terraced, many-storey and low-storey dwelling houses and facilities for public service harmoniously arranging in the best place on the banks of the Pothong

River flowing across the city centre. And over the past one year he examined a lot of designs and layouts and solved every problem arising in the construction with his energetic guidance.

The residential district of unique form built under the direct guidance of Kim Jong Un has successfully been completed to provide the residents with the maximum convenience for their living. Luxury dwelling houses have been built in good harmony with the

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surrounding environment and landscaping in the area has been improved. As a result, the level of the civilization in the city and scenery of the Pothong riverside have undergone a radical improvement.

Looking round the district for a long time,

he said that the builders made a great deal of efforts to implement the Party's decision in the past one year, true to the Party's policy on construction, and that a model residential district of a new form to which the Party's idea on architectural beauty has been thoroughly applied and a wonderful combination of modernity and convenience

is ensured was created in the central part of the capital city thanks to the ardent loyalty and devoted efforts of the builders. He said with satisfaction that the Party Central Committee is very pleased over it.

He stressed repeatedly that the experience gained in building the new model residential district in Kyongru-dong is also

of very important significance in carrying out the immediate task for construction in Pyongyang and the provinces put forward by the Party under its plan to build dwelling houses extensively across the country.

He called on designing institutions at all levels in Pyongyang and provinces to keep making exertions to widely

introduce standards, achievements and experience gained in such architectural and landscaping designs and further raise the level of designing theory for all fields to meet the daily increasing demand of the Korean people in living.

The designing and educational institutions at all levels need to focus on making the

detailed examination of the world level in landscaping designing in particular and actively introducing landscaping standard and methods to suit the specific conditions of the country, and to pay attention to taking decisive measures for establishing

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and developing in a unique way the landscaping designing theory of a Korean style.

He underscored the need for the urban management field and relevant units including designing institutions to take strong measures so as to give scientific and theoretical precedence to landscaping designing for improving the environment in the capital city and seats of provinces,

cities and counties across the country, and to do landscaping in a development-oriented way in conformity with the natural and geographical features of relevant regions and with the modern trend.

He gave important instructions on the strategy for the development of the Juche architecture, noting that construction is an important political undertaking for increasing the overall power of the country and leading the local people to socialist civilization of a Korean style.

He learned about the construction, looking round the interior of dwellings of various styles for hours.

Saying that the interior of the houses are convenient for the family life of the people, he was so pleased to provide again our working people with more wonderful houses.

He told officials to hand over entrance certificates to those selected in various fields and hold a significant completion ceremony before the significant Day of

the Sun.

All the officials and builders were full of a firm pledge to perform greater miracles and innovations with a soaring spirit to lead the world in the worthwhile endeavours for building a civilized powerful country, bearing in mind the burning love for and devotion to the people of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un who makes tireless efforts for the prosperity of the country and happiness of the people.



News on celebrations of 110th anniversary of President Kim Il Sung

National symposium praises President's exploits

KCNA

A national symposium was held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on April 6 to mark the 110th anniversary of the birth of President Kim Il Sung.

It was attended by Ri Il Hwan, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, officials of Party and administrative organs and working people's organizations from central-level institutions and in Pyongyang and theoretical information workers of the armed forces organs, the fields of science, education, art and literature, mass media and revolutionary relics and Party cadre training institution.

Ri Tu Song, department director of the WPK Central Committee, Kang Yun Sok, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Sok Sang Won, general of the Korean People's Army, O Yong Ran, head of the Institute of International Studies and Pak Yong Min, deputy department director of the WPK Central Committee and also editor-in-chief of



A national symposium is held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang to mark the 110th anniversary of the birth of President Kim Il Sung.

Rodong Sinmun, delivered papers on the immortal revolutionary exploits of the President, his wise leadership and noble personality traits.

Speakers said that President Kim Il Sung is the founding father of socialist Korea who opened up a new era of the development of human history by creating the immortal Juche idea through his energetic ideological and theoretical activities in the gigantic revolutionary practice with extraordinary ideological and theoretical wisdom and built people-centred socialism on this land. They noted that it

is the distinguished exploit he performed in accomplishing the socialist cause that cemented the single-minded unity of the whole society rock-solid by rallying the masses of the people around the Party and leader by administering the politics of love and trust.

They also praised him as the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander who had led two revolutionary wars to victory and a veteran of world politics who made a great contribution to the advance of the cause of independence of mankind.

Industrial design exhibition highlights economic, architectural development



Visitors show interest in the exhibits at the national industrial design exhibition in celebration of the Day of the Sun.

KCNA

A national industrial design exhibition opened in celebration of the Day of the Sun.

The show on the theme of "Triumphant course of development of industrial design shining with the history of the Sun" has put on display according to sectors over 870 pieces of designs, models and products, which show the achievements made in this

field under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea over the past seven decades from the period of building a new Korea to the present.

Its opening ceremony was held at the industrial design exhibition hall on April 6.

It drew officials from the Cabinet, commissions, ministries and national agencies and creators and lecturers in the industrial design field.

Vice-Premier Ri Song Hak gave an opening address.

He called on all officials and creators to keep thinking and putting their ideas into practice with extraordinary creative passion and patriotic mind so as to contribute to increasing national wealth.

After the ceremony the participants looked around the hall.

Various exhibits drew their attention, including the designs and models showing the development of the independent economy, plans for such monumental structures in the era of the Workers' Party of Korea as the Tower of the Juche Idea, Ryomyong Street and Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace, architectural decoration designs, designs for all kinds of garments and textiles, samples, designs for light industry goods like satchels and other school things all the schoolchildren of the country receive with joy and trademark designs.

The exhibition runs until mid-May.



HONG KWANG NAM / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

Pyongyang citizens look round the national photo exhibition in celebration of the 110th birth anniversary of President Kim Il Sung.

Photo exhibition celebrates President's birth anniv

KCNA

A national photo exhibition entitled "Great father of the people" opened in celebration of the 110th birth anniversary of President Kim Il Sung at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on April 6.

Its opening ceremony was attended by Ri Il Hwan, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Sung Jong Gyu, minister of Culture, Choe Hui Thae, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's

Committee, Ri Myong Chol, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK, officials concerned and Pyongyang citizens.

Ri Il Hwan said in his opening address that the revolutionary history of President Kim Il Sung is a noble chronicle of the great leader who, regarding the people as God, cared for them only and devoted his all for their dignity and happiness and the one of burning love for the people which arouses more overwhelming emotion

with the passage of time. He noted that the exhibition would more vividly evoke the memory of the immortal image and revolutionary exploits of the great leader who made a new glorious history of Juche Korea and an independent people, exalted the honour of the country, enabled it to shine all over the world and consolidated its foundations for the prosperity of all generations to come.

After the opening ceremony visitors looked round the exhibition venue.

Mangyongdae Prize Games open

KCNA

The Mangyongdae Prize Games in celebration of the Day of the Sun was opened with due ceremony at the Basketball Gymnasium on Chongchun Street in Pyongyang on April 1.

It was attended by Kim Song Ryong, vice-premier of the Cabinet, Ri Tu Song, department director of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and concurrently vice-chairman of the National Sports Guidance Commission, relevant officials and sportspeople.

Kim Il Guk, minister of Physical Culture and Sports, delivered an opening address.

He stressed the need for players and coaches to make good achievements by giving full play to sports techniques practised in ordinary days, noble sportsmanship and fair play, organizing ability and the might of unity of the collective and actively applying the advantageous



AN YONG CHOL / THE PYONGYANG TIMES

The opening ceremony of the Mangyongdae Prize Games in celebration of the Day of the Sun takes place on Pyongyang's Chongchun Street.

Korean-style tactics of game in every match, and declared the games open.

And the flag symbolizing the games was hoisted amid the playing of song *The Leader Will Always Be with Us*.

There were a march-past of players and the three-person basketball match between Pyongyang and Kigwancha sports clubs.

Drawing April 25 and

Amnokgang sports clubs, Amnokgang Defence Sports Club and others, the games will be conducted in 13 cities and counties (districts) including Pyongyang, Sinuiju City, and Yangdok and Hamju counties. They will compete in more than 470 events of 27 sports such as basketball, volleyball and tug-of-war and weightlifting.

The games will go on until April 29.

On the occasion of 110th anniversary of the birth of President Kim Il Sung

Founder of socialist Korea, eternal president of DPRK

By Ri Sung Ik PT

The founding father of the Korean nation is Tangun, and that of socialist Korea is President Kim Il Sung.

Kim Il Sung waged the 20-year-long anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to liberate Korea and illuminated the path ahead of the people, who had been at a loss where to go, for the building of a democratic, independent sovereign state and socialist construction.

He made a deep analysis of the complicated political situation and social relations immediately after liberation when such nonsensical allegations as that a feudal despotic system should be restored and a bourgeois republic founded, and put forward the policy on building an independent sovereign state based on progressive democracy.

He founded the genuine people's party, state and army by accomplishing the cause of party, state and army building from the Juche-based standpoint.

The President put the people forward as masters of land and factories by giving land to peasants who wanted to become owners of land and enforcing democratic reforms including the law on the nationalization of major industries, labour law and the law on sex equality.

The imperialists brought the dark clouds of war to nip the fledgling DPRK in the bud, regarding it as a thorn in their flesh, but under his leadership the Korean people resolutely repulsed the aggressors to defend the country's independence and sovereignty, proudly demonstrated the might of the heroic people, who had won victory in the war, in the post-war rehabilitation and turned out for the building of a rich and powerful socialist



President Kim Il Sung in April 1988.

country.

In the period he laid down the basic line of socialist economic construction which called for simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture while giving priority to the heavy industry, the policy of agricultural cooperativization on reorganizing the economic forms before technical transformation, the policy on socialist transformation of the relations of production

and many other lines and policies. He also ensured that the principle of self-sufficiency was strictly adhered to in economic construction, thoroughly applying it during the whole period of his leadership.

Thanks to his brilliant ideology and theory and wise leadership, the agricultural cooperativization, which was believed to be realized only on the basis of industrialization, was

completed in 1958 and the socialist transformation of manual labour and capitalist trade and industry was also concluded in four to five years simultaneously with the agricultural cooperativization, and thus a socialist system was finally established in the DPRK.

The President also saw that the country successfully carried out the historical task of socialist industrialization in a matter of 14 years and

gave perfect solutions to all problems arising in the revolution and construction from the Juche-based standpoint to strengthen and develop the DPRK into a powerful country, independent in politics, self-sufficient in the economy and self-reliant in defence.

He also clarified that the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—are the main content of the revolution

to be carried out in socialist society after the establishment of socialist system and a task of continuous revolution to be fulfilled through the whole period of socialist construction.

By elucidating the theory on the three revolutions to be carried out in socialist society, he made a great contribution to the achievement of the independent cause of the popular masses and the development of revolutionary theories of the working class and provided the popular masses with a powerful weapon with which to step up the struggle for carrying through the revolutionary cause of Juche more vigorously with firm confidence in and clear guidelines on socialist construction.

The President, who created the immortal Juche idea and gave perfect solutions to all problems unsolved in the one-century political history through the Korean revolution which was beset by knotty problems in the light of the issue of its independence alone and set practical examples, lives in the minds of the Korean people forever for his outstanding ideas and undying exploits.

Therefore, the Korean people instituted the Juche era with 1912, when the President rose up as the sun of Juche, as the first year and April 15, his birthday, as the Day of the Sun, and adopted the Kim Il Sung

Constitution which legalized him as the eternal president of the DPRK at the First Session of the 10th Supreme People's Assembly in September 1998.

The ideas and exploits of the President who added glory to the 20th century were brilliantly carried forward by Chairman Kim Jong Il, and they are now translated into reality under the leadership of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un.

Immortal exploits to go down in history of socialist Korea

President Kim Il Sung creates immortal Juche idea

Pak Son I

It is the greatest exploit of President Kim Il Sung that he created the Juche idea.

He discovered two truths on the basis of the practical experience and lessons of the Korean national liberation movement as he comprehensively analyzed the lessons left by the nationalist movement and the early communist movement of Korea in the 1920s.

One of them was that the popular masses are masters of the revolution and the revolution can emerge victorious only when one goes among the people and educates, organizes and mobilizes them. The other one was that the revolution should be made out of one's own belief by taking responsibility for it, not by gaining other's approval or according to other's instructions, and that all problems arising in the revolution should be solved independently and creatively.

Based on these truths, Kim Il Sung formulated a new idea and line to illuminate the path to be followed by the Korean revolution, and declared the creation of the Juche idea at the meeting held at Kalun, Northeast China, in 1930.

In his report at the meeting, entitled *The Path of the Korean Revolution*, he clarified that the masters of the revolutionary struggle are the masses of people and only when they are organized and mobilized can they win the revolutionary struggle, and that Korean revolutionaries should take the firm standpoint and attitude that the masters of the Korean revolution are the Korean people and the Korean revolution should by all means be carried out by the Korean people themselves in a way suited to the actual conditions of their country.

It was the Juche idea which embodies the philosophical principle that man is the master of his own destiny and he has the power to

shape his own destiny.

President Kim Il Sung wrote in his reminiscences *With the Century*:

"I made public in *The Path of the Korean Revolution* the idea and standpoint I had perceived in my days of struggle and elaborated in prison.

"This has become the line of our revolution and its guiding idea.

"We can say that the content of the treatise was based entirely on the Juche idea.

"Since then the idea has been steadily developed and enriched through the various stages of the revolution, including the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and through a difficult and complicated practical struggle and it has become a philosophical idea in which ideas, theories and methods have been brought together as an integral whole as we now see it."

Under the banner of the Juche idea, the Korean people concluded the 20-year-long anti-Japanese revolutionary

struggle with victory.

Guided by the revolutionary line of independence elucidated by the Juche idea, they built a new Korea rich and powerful by their own efforts after Korea's liberation from Japanese military rule and defeated aggressors in the 1950-1953 Fatherland liberation War, called a confrontation between rifle and A-bomb by the world.

The DPRK carried out the socialist transformation of the old relations of production in the interests of its people to suit its specific conditions and built an independent national economy when the worshippers of big powers and revisionists argued that they were premature and machines could not produce rice, and on this basis advanced the line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel to build a socialist country that is independent in politics, self-sufficient in the economy and self-reliant in defence.

As it solved all problems arising in the revolution and construction to suit its specific conditions by relying on its own strength, not on others, and in accordance with its own belief, the DPRK could build people-centred socialism for the first time in the world.

The Korean people built the Tower of the Juche Idea on the picturesque Taedong River banks in Pyongyang, the capital of the country, in April 1982 on the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung to hand down to posterity the undying exploits of the President who created the Juche idea.

Even in the 1990s when it experienced severe hardships, the DPRK thoroughly applied the Juche idea to the revolution and construction.

At a crossroads of whether to become an independent people and defender of the country or to be reduced to imperialist slaves again, it administered original Songun politics to defend the national sovereignty and dignity and

opened up a broad avenue to building a powerful socialist country.

Socialism and today's DPRK would have been inconceivable if it had not the Juche idea and the revolutionary line of independence elucidated by it.

Therefore, the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un said that the Juche idea created and applied to the revolutionary practice by President Kim Il Sung is the eternal banner of victory of the Korean revolution in his immortal work *The Great Kim Il Sung Is the Eternal Leader of Our Party and Our People* published at the watershed of history when the new century of the Juche era began.

The DPRK invariably follows the road of Juche, guided by the Juche idea which ushered in a new era of independence and whose validity, truthfulness and scientific accuracy have fully been proved in the whole course of the Korean revolution.

Tower of the Juche Idea

The Tower of the Juche Idea was unveiled on April 15 1982 on the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung

By Yun Ki Song PT

The Tower of the Juche Idea is a monumental edifice erected by reflecting the Korean people's aspirations to hand down to posterity the undying revolutionary exploits of President Kim Il Sung, who created the Juche idea.

It was unveiled on April 15 1982 on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the President.

The tower consists of the main theme group sculpture of three persons representing a worker, farmer and intellectual in the front centring on the torch tower, several subsidiary group sculptures on both sides of the tower, pavilions and two large fountains in the middle of the Taedong River. They constitute a large architectural group in the vast area.

The tower is 170m high and consists of the body, pedestal and torch.

The tower body is 150 metres

high and the torch is 20 metres, and the body has 70 tiers to show that it was built on the occasion of the President's 70th birthday.

Front and back sides of the tower body are embossed with letters reading "Juche".

A monument of a dedicated poem on the front wall of the pedestal tells that the President authored the Juche idea to perform undying exploits in the history of human ideology.

The pedestal is embossed with 70 Kimilsungias and magnolia blossoms and the arch-shaped recess in the rear of the pedestal is decorated with choice pieces of stone with words of congratulations and best wishes engraved on them, sent by many heads of state, political and public figures and followers of the Juche idea in countries around the world.

The torch on the body is made of red-coloured glass and it seems to burn even at night as it is installed with a special illuminator.



The Tower of the Juche Idea stands on the banks of the Taedong River.

Immortal exploits to go down in history of socialist Korea

To achieve historic cause of national liberation

Kang Tok Su

President Kim Il Sung declared a full-scale showdown with the Japanese imperialists shouldering the destiny of the nation in the first half of the 20th century when Korea was on the verge of totally disappearing from the earth under Japanese military rule.

Having ascertained the fact that the country's liberation could not be achieved by relying on foreign forces in the early period of his revolutionary activities, he advanced the idea of independence that national liberation should be attained by the Korean people's own efforts and applied it to revolutionary practice.

He set forth the line of organizing and waging an anti-Japanese armed struggle with guerrilla warfare based on a standing armed force as the basic form, and declared an anti-Japanese revolutionary war under the slogan "Oppose arms with arms, and oppose counterrevolutionary violence with revolutionary violence!"

Therefore, the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army, the first revolutionary armed force of the Korean people which was later renamed the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, was founded on April 25 1932 as the driving force that would directly implement and lead the armed struggle, the mainstream of the Korean anti-Japanese national liberation movement.

The KPRA armed itself

by its own efforts and made Yongil bombs by dint of self-reliance to inflict wholesale deaths upon the Japanese aggressors.

The guerrilla tactics created and applied by Kim Il Sung were unique and original.

Such tactics as combined operations by small and large units, surprise attacks, ambushes and marching

a long distance in a rush were great guidelines that helped countries under the imperialists' colonial rule conduct armed struggles and achieve victories.

Kim Il Sung founded the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland as an organization of the anti-Japanese national united front and firmly rallied the broad

masses from all walks of life, and put much effort into the preparations for proactively meeting the great event of national liberation with the all-people resistance

The ARF network struck root in all places where Koreans lived including Manchuria and Japan as well as different parts of Korea and embraced all

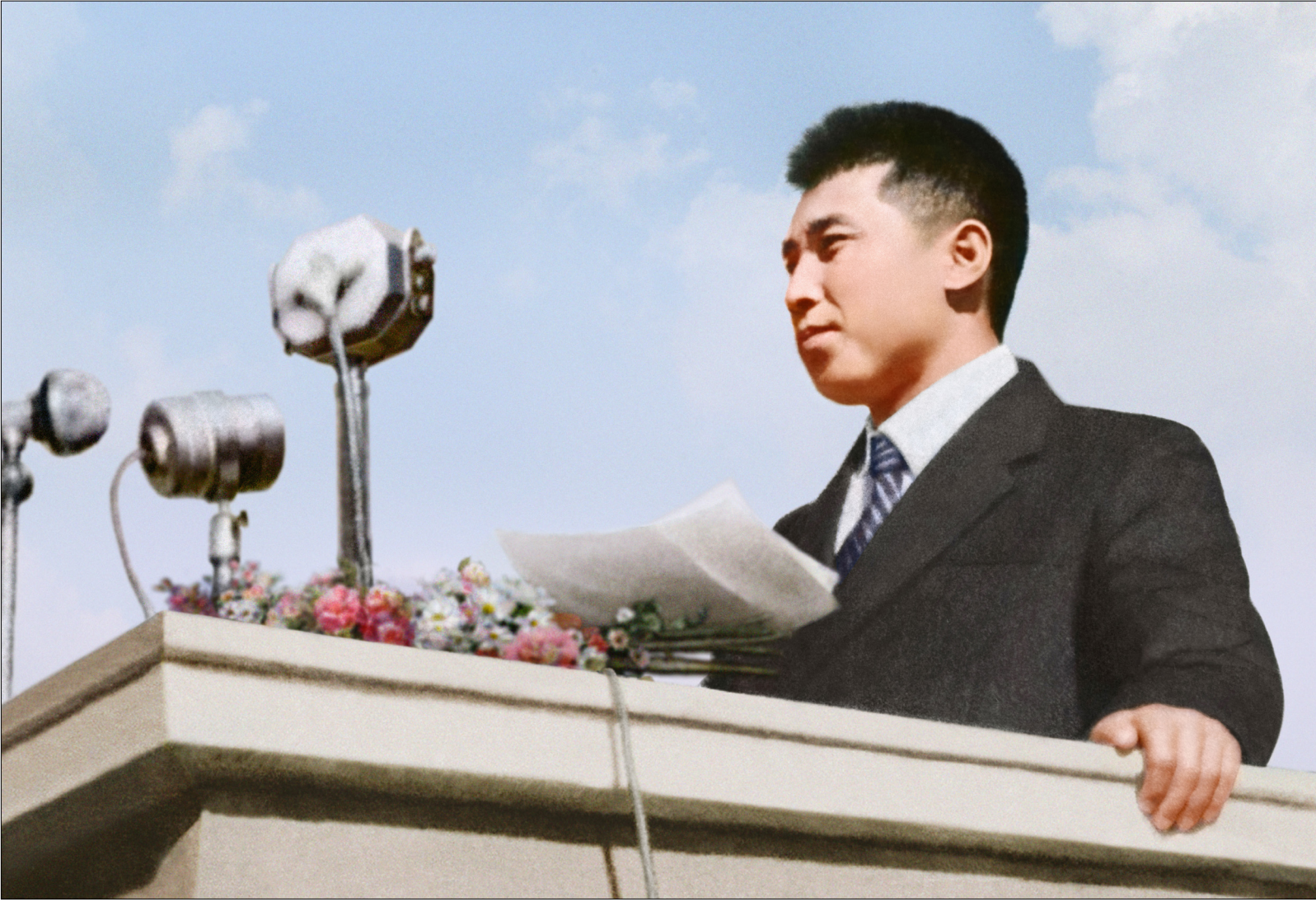
the anti-Japanese patriotic forces from widely different backgrounds.

Also, secret bases and temporary secret bases for national resistance were established all across the country centring on the Mt Paektu area.

At these bases, numerous organizations for armed uprising and armed groups

made thorough preparations for the all-people resistance for national liberation.

And then, Kim Il Sung achieved the historic cause of national liberation through the general offensive of the KPRA, the main force of the anti-Japanese revolution, and the general mobilization of the all-people resistance forces.



Kim Il Sung delivers a speech on his triumphant return in October 1945.



The Arch of Triumph at the foot of Moran Hill in Pyongyang.

Arch of Triumph tells of President's exploits of national liberation

By Kil Chung Il PT

The Arch of Triumph was built at the foot of picturesque Moran Hill in Pyongyang, where President Kim Il Sung delivered a speech on his triumphant return.

The 60-metre-high four-layer stone monument was unveiled on April 14 1982 on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Kim Il Sung.

Engraved on the visual centre of the structure are calligraphic drawings of the immortal revolutionary hymn *Song of General Kim Il Sung* and the letters "1925" and "1945", which are suggestive of the revolutionary history and fighting exploits of the President who achieved national liberation and returned home after having waged a bloody struggle for

20 years.

Bronze relief carvings "Bugler of Guerrilla Army" on both sides symbolize the historic victory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and reflect the historical time when the excitement and felicity of national liberation pervaded the whole country.

On the left and right walls of the second floor are the drawings of Mt Paektu which are reminiscent of the days of the revolutionary struggle when the President created the Juche idea and led the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

On the north and south sides of the Arch of Triumph are sub-theme group sculptures which show the Korean people's ardent desire for the creation of a new life and their joy and

jubilant of greeting Kim Il Sung.

The archway framed with 70 azalea relief patterns preserves the national architectural style with a combination of structural decorations in various shapes.

In the plaza of the Arch of Triumph stands a commemorative mural painting which depicts the President delivering the historic speech on his triumphal return at the Pyongyang mass rally held on October 14 1945 and a monument inscribed with a paragraph of the speech in the President's own handwriting.

It praises the immortal revolutionary exploits achieved by the President and reflects the unanimous will of the Korean people to fight more staunchly to accomplish the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Immortal exploits to go down in history of socialist Korea

Leading Fatherland Liberation War to victory

By Han Kwi Hun PT

All victories and miracles the Korean people brought about in the past Fatherland Liberation War to defend the freedom and independence of their country against the imperialist allied forces' armed invasion were the results of President Kim Il Sung's outstanding military ideas, strategy and tactics and his Juche-based art of war.

The Fatherland Liberation War that lasted for full three years from June 25 1950 to July 27 1953 was a hard-fought decisive war between the merely two-year-old DPRK and the imperialists led by the US with immense economic power and powerful military strength, chieftain of world imperialism, which boasted that it had never suffered defeat in over 110 wars.

Not content with having indiscriminately showered bullets and bombs by mobilizing the latest military equipment, the imperialists went so far as to use germ and chemical weapons and try to drop even an atomic bomb.

During the war Kim Il Sung, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, thought up Juche-oriented military ideas and put forward unique strategic and tactical lines and military tactics for each period and stage of the war, thus leading the war to victory for the Korean people.

After the beginning of the war, he made sure that the



Supreme Commander Kim Il Sung acknowledges cheering crowds and service personnel of the Korean People's Army in August 1953.

enemy's attempt of aggression was resolutely frustrated by an immediate counteroffensive action, and employed unique and superb military tactics, including mountain warfare, tunnel warfare, assaulting, a movement of aircraft-hunting teams, a tank-hunting team movement and a sniper's

movement, unprecedented in the world history of war and suited to the terrain condition of Korea, the military equipment of the Korean People's Army and the characteristics of modern warfare.

The tunnel warfare, for example, was created on the basis of scientific calculation

of the characteristics of the mountainous country and the condition of the enemy that relied on their technical superiority.

KPA soldiers set up smithies on their heights to make chisels, hammer heads,

pickaxe blades and so on with melted shell fragments and

used them to cut tunnels, in which they could get enough rest singing and dancing to the accompaniment of front-line musical instruments without minding enemy bombs dropped in succession outside.

The imperialists' war resources were huge sums of dollars and their "theory

of victory" was a weapon-everything idea, but Kim Il Sung's war resources were the spiritual strength of the united army and people and his theory of victory was an ideology-first idea.

With warm affection for the service personnel and people, he inspired them to turn out in the all-people resistance against the aggressors in the spirit of refusing to live again as slaves of imperialism on the first day of the war. And he continuously visited soldiers fighting on heights and people in the rear to encourage them to fully display their spiritual strength.

Without minding a shower of bullets, he went to the front to imbue soldiers with peerless valour. And he sent padded clothes to soldiers fighting behind the enemy lines, and made sure that soldiers fighting on heights ate warm rice and soup and bean sprouts were grown for their meals.

Even in the difficult wartime, he saw to it that a universal free medical care system was enforced for the promotion of the people's health.

The Korean people's victory in the war, which can be said to be confrontation between rifle on their side and atomic bomb on the enemy's, was a brilliant victory brought about by Kim Il Sung's unique military strategy and tactics and his love for the country and trust in the people were the source of encouragement to all sons and daughters of Korea.

With outstanding military strategy, tactics

By Sin Pyol PT

The Korean war, which was fought from June 25 1950 to July 27 1953, was the first largest and fiercest modern war after the Second World War.

In the war, the small country of DPRK performed a legend of war victory unprecedented in history and astonished the world by repulsing the imperialist aggressor forces wearing the helmet of the "UN Forces" for the first time in the world though it was just liberated from Japanese colonial rule.

The creator of this legend was President Kim Il Sung.

He created and embodied original military strategy and tactics as he led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory, thus working a miracle in the history of

modern war.

When the enemy mounted an armed invasion on the early Sunday morning of June 25 1950, he convened an emergency Cabinet meeting and set forth a strategy on launching an immediate and decisive counteroffensive.

Kim Il Sung undertook a bold and largest-scale operation that could drive the enemy into a total collapse at one go by setting the place in which the main group of the enemy was concentrated as the direction of main attack, unlike the field manual fixing the direction of main attack on the weak point of the enemy's defence, and delivering a telling blow, and settled the problem of continuous offensive operation in a unique way to break another ground in the

art of offensive operation.

Thanks to his unique military strategy, the Korean People's Army achieved war results of liberating over 90 percent of the southern half of Korea and 92 percent of the population in a little over a month since the start of the war.

He put forward many tactics by dint of original ideas of military strategy and tactics.

He made sure that direct-firing guns were pulled up on heights to shower a fire on the enemy from the top, when others said that direct-firing guns were not suitable for the situation of Korea, and clarified a capital plan for sinking and destroying the enemy's cruiser and other warships with torpedo boats.

In addition, he created a lot of tactics, especially the aircraft-hunting team

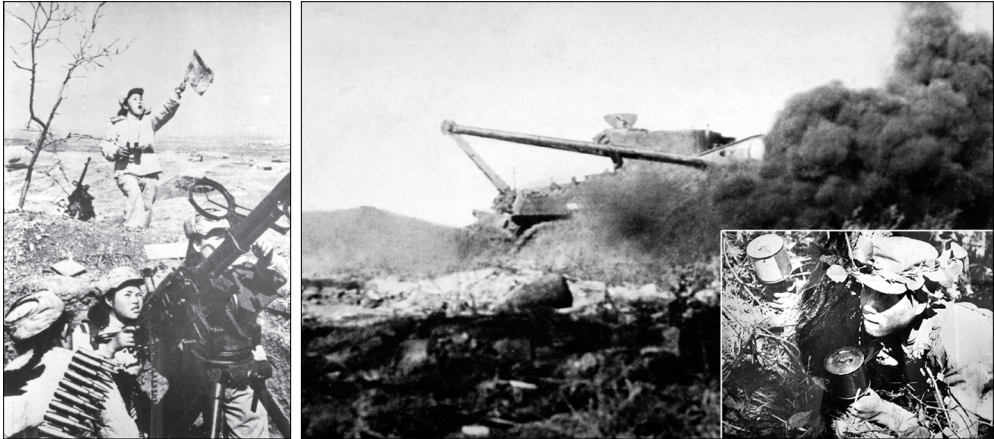
movement, tank-hunting team movement, sniper team activity, etc.

The KPA shot down more than 3 000 enemy war planes in two years with heavy machine-gun and other small arms and made military achievements of destroying

200-odd enemy tanks and annihilating 16 890 troops in a year with the help of tank-hunting team movement and sniper team activity.

The Juche-oriented military strategy and tactics put forward by President Kim Il Sung were ever-

victorious treasured sword which enabled the people's army to grip the initiative throughout the war and win the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War by conducting bold, adroit and positive actions of operation and battle.



File photos show women service personnel in the anti-aircraft team movement (left) and a KPA soldier in the tank hunting team movement.

Immortal exploits to go down in history of socialist Korea



President Kim Il Sung sees a coal cutter produced at the May 10 Factory in July 1980.

Time-tested economic foundation of DPRK

Kim Chol Man

Among undying exploits performed by President Kim Il Sung, the most important one is that he initiated a line of building an independent national economy and successfully

applied it in practice.

Each country has its own strategy for economic construction.

At the time of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule in August 1945, its economy was very backward and lopsided.

Worse still, everything was reduced to the scratch as the Japanese imperialists destroyed everything severely before they were defeated.

Therefore, President Kim Il Sung opted for the way of building an independent

national economy without hesitation.

The idea of building an independent national economy was matured already in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and outlined in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland issued by Kim Il Sung in May 1936.

The independent national economy is, in a word, an economy which is self-reliant and self-supporting and which serves the people.

His firm faith and will were that begging could not bring prosperity and dependence on others could not achieve true economic development.

At that time, he believed in the exhaustible creative power of the masses of the people.

Under the patriotic appeal "Let those with strength give their strength; let those with knowledge give their knowledge; and let those with money give their money!" he put forth, the Korean people turned out in the building of a new Korea to restore and develop the destroyed economy in a short time, though the Japanese

imperialists blustered that the Koreans would never be able to restore the economy by their own efforts.

And they won the Fatherland Liberation War (1950-1953) by ensuring wartime production by their own efforts. Although the US imperialists ranted that Korea would be unable to rise again in a hundred years in the postwar period of rehabilitation, the Korean people finished postwar rehabilitation in only 2-3 years.

As the independent national economic construction was decisive of the destiny of the country and revolution and the existence of the people, the President would never budge on the matter throughout his life.

It was just after he set forth the basic line of socialist economic construction to give priority to the development of heavy industry while developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously and when he was leading the efforts to implement it.

At that time, revisionists found fault with the DPRK's independent national economic construction line, saying there was no need for such a country which is small

and backward in the economy to be equipped with a many-sided and comprehensive heavy industrial structure. Meanwhile, they attempted in every way to bind the DPRK to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance like East European countries.

President Kim Il Sung resolutely rejected the pressure and plot of the revisionists which were by no means worse than the imperialists' sanctions and blockade.

At the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, which was held in September 1961, the President set forth a policy of building an independent industrial system and took necessary detailed measures for its implementation at several meetings. He also led the endeavours to build a solid independent national economy.

Thanks to the independent economic structure provided by him, the DPRK could realize industrialization only in 14 years even though developed capitalist countries had accomplished it in hundreds of years and the DPRK turned into a powerful socialist industrial state.

Bringing epoch-making changes with great Chollima advance

By Jong Hwa Sun PT

There is a Chollima era in the chronicles of the DPRK.

After carrying out the three-year national economic plan for postwar rehabilitation, the Korean people embarked on the implementation of five-year national economic plan in 1957.

This five-year plan was a huge and uphill task focusing on the completion of socialist transformation of relations of production in cities and the countryside, the laying of firm foundations for socialist industrialization and the basic solution of the problems of food, clothing and housing of the people.

President Kim Il Sung convened a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in December 1956 to discuss the national economic plan for 1957, the first year in implementing the five-year plan.

At the meeting, he said that the highly set plan could well be achieved when the masses of the people were fired with a revolutionary zeal, and put forward a policy of effecting a new upsurge in socialist economic construction.

And he set forth the slogan "Let's produce more, practise economy, and overfulfill the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule!"

After the meeting, he went to the then Kangson Steel Works to seek the way of producing 10 000 tons of more steel.

He met with workers there and told them that if they produced 10 000 tons of more steel materials the following year, the country would be relieved and called on them to further step up the collective innovation campaign true to the decisions of the December Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee and thereby make the heat of the campaign the flames inspiring all the working people to a great leap forward in socialist construction.

Greatly encouraged by his trust, workers of Kangson carried out the increased production task in a matter of three and a half months and turned out 120 000 tons of steel billets from a blooming mill with an annual capacity

of 60 000 tons.

The flames of revolutionary upsurge were thus kindled at Kangson and it became a historic place which held up the first torch of the movement for the great Chollima advance.

The torch of the Chollima movement was spread fiercely all across the country.

The Koreans rushed forward under the slogan "Let us advance at the speed of Chollima!"

Workers of the then Kim Chaek Iron Works produced 270 000 tons of pig iron using the facility with a capacity of 190 000 tons and those of the then Hwanghae Iron Works built a large blast furnace in less than a year.

The agricultural sector also overfulfilled its grain production plan, urban and rural areas underwent big changes and people's livelihood improved day after day.

The President called a plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee in September 1958 in order to stoke fiercer flames for great upsurge in socialist construction by putting spurs to Chollima and set forth slogans "Iron and the machine are the 'king' of industry!" and "All efforts into expanding the area under irrigation to one million hectares!"

Old rated capacities and norms were broken and reserves for increased production and economization were tapped everywhere.

The whole country was enlivened by the successive manufacture of the lorry, tractor, bulldozer, large-capacity water pump, excavator, eight-metre turning lathe, lorry-mounted crane and electric locomotive.

As the slogan "One for all and all for one!" became their life motto, the Korean people could successfully carry out the historic task of laying the foundations of socialism in a short span of time after war.

The exploits performed by President Kim Il Sung, who heralded the Chollima era by enlisting the people's tremendous spirit and inexhaustible strength, are shining in the annals of the history of the Korean nation.

Socialist industrialization is completed in 14 years



President Kim Il Sung is pleased to see the 6 000-ton press made by the working people of the then Ryongsong Machine Factory at the then Kangson Steel Works in April 1969.

By Chae Hyang Ok PT

The DPRK entered the road to socialist industrialization in the 1950s after successfully completing the postwar reconstruction for repairing the devastating damage it suffered during the Fatherland Liberation War between 1950 and 1953.

What was important in effecting socialist industrialization was to correctly set phases.

President Kim Il Sung divided the period of socialist industrialization into phases for building its foundations and completing it on a scientific analysis of the country's reality and wisely led the efforts.

He set forth a five-year plan and a policy of completing the laying of foundations of socialism in the period of the plan between 1957 and 1961 at the Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in April 1956.

The main tasks of the plan were to finish the socialist transformation of relations of production in urban and rural areas, create a solid foundation for socialist industrialization and basically solve the

problems of food, clothing and housing.

Materials and funds were insufficient and the people were badly off at that time, and so he aroused the Koreans to the campaign to effect a great upsurge in socialist construction.

He convened a plenary meeting of the WPK Central Committee in December 1956 and put forward a policy of bringing about a fresh upsurge in socialist economic construction by stepping up the drive for increased production and economization under the banner of self-reliance.

In the course of the struggle to implement the policy, the Chollima movement was created and the working people broke old norms and made continuous innovations and advance while exploring what was in short supply and producing anything that was unavailable.

As a result, the five-year plan was completed in terms of gross industrial output value in a matter of two and a half years and the overall quota for each item of products was overfulfilled in four years.

The completion of the plan made it possible to establish powerful bases of heavy and light industries with the machine-building industry as the core and achieve progress in developing the rural economy.

As the task of laying the foundations of socialism was accomplished, the DPRK was transformed into a socialist industrial-agricultural state.

The President put forward the first seven-year plan at the Fourth Congress of the WPK in September 1961.

Its main tasks were to carry out all-round technological reconstruction and the cultural revolution and radically improve the people's standard of living based on the successfully established socialist system.

In order to implement the plan, he convened major Party and state meetings on several occasions and presented wise policies in succession, while providing field guidance tours to lead the campaign to victory.

He developed an original policy of simultaneously carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding and took a measure to prolong the plan

for three years when its implementation encountered serious obstacles due to the manoeuvres of the US imperialists and their stooges to unleash a new war.

Under his wise leadership the first seven-year plan was successfully carried out and thus socialist industrialization was realized in the DPRK in a matter of 14 years.

The total industrial output value in 1970 increased 11.6 times as against that of 1956. Of it the output of the means of production rose 13.3 times and the production of consumer goods 9.3 times. It means that industrial production achieved an average of 19.1 percent growth per year during the whole period of industrialization between 1957 and 1970.

With the accomplishment of the historic task of socialist industrialization, Korea, once a colonial agrarian country which had been far backward from modern technologies and civilization, turned into a socialist industrial state equipped with the up-to-date industry and developed rural economy.

Immortal exploits to go down in history of socialist Korea



President Kim Il Sung on a field inspection of the Samjigang Cooperative Farm in Jaeryong County in September 1976.

Illuminating way ahead of socialist rural construction

By Han Jong Ho PT

President Kim Il Sung, who had always paid special concern over the country's agricultural development by putting forth the problem of peasants, agriculture, as an important strategic issue in the initial days of building a new Korea, matured the plan for solving the agricultural problem as he inquired about the overall situation of agriculture in the beginning of the 1960s.

At that time, the socialist transformation of rural economy was carried out successfully in the DPRK to bring remarkable successes in the field of agriculture.

However, there were still lots of problems to be solved to give fuller play to the advantages of the socialist rural economy by totally throwing away feudal backwardness and poverty that had been handed down through generations.

One day when the President continued his field guidance tour of the countryside to familiarize himself with

agricultural situation in detail, he called an official in the agricultural field.

The President told him that although the country established the socialist system after carrying out land reform and agricultural cooperation, there still remained differences between industry and agriculture and between the working class and farmers, and that there should be a correct remedy, or a theory on the settlement of the rural question, in order to eliminate the differences. He continued to say that as he had already thought to write such an essay, he visited different rural areas to study in detail about the actual conditions of the agricultural sector and he was going to get more familiar with the situation.

Later on, he deepened the study of rural question in an all-round way while giving field guidance on different farms across the country.

In 1963 alone, he inspected many farms in North Hwanghae, Ryanggang, South Phyongan and South

Hwanghae provinces.

Saying that when farmers were well-off, the country would become rich and when agriculture thrived, all the issues of the country would go well, he made tireless efforts to complete the socialist rural theses.

President Kim Il Sung set forth principles and methodological ways for solving the socialist rural question through his speech *On Some Problems Arising in the Solution of the Socialist Rural Question* at the Plenary Meeting of the Heads of Departments of the Party Central Committee in December 1963 and published work *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country* at the Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In the theses, he extensively elucidated the fundamental principle and tasks for socialist rural construction and the solution for its implementation on a scientific analysis of the essence of socialist rural

question, lawful requirements of socialist rural construction and specific conditions of the country.

A great turnaround was effected in the agricultural sector of the DPRK after the publication of the theses on the socialist rural question.

Ideological, technological and cultural revolutions were pushed dynamically in rural areas and state assistance and investment were further strengthened in the agricultural sector, thereby removing the backward appearance of the rural areas and turning them into modern villages in the era of the Workers' Party which taking on the appearance of socialist countryside.

Under the leadership of General Secretary Kim Jong Un, the Korean agricultural workers are now concentrating all efforts on radically increasing grain production while realizing President Kim Il Sung's plan for socialist rural construction on a higher level.

To improve living conditions of mountain villagers

By Kim Il Jin PT

In December 1963, President Kim Il Sung gave field guidance on different farms in mountainous areas in North Hwanghae Province for several days.

On a visit to Songwol-ri in a remote mountainous area of Sohung County, the President dropped in on a farmer's house and talked with him for a long time to learn about the living conditions of local residents in detail.

Realizing that the local farmers were not so well off, he repeatedly pointed to the need to take measures for the definite improvement of farmers' livelihood within one or two years in a gloomy expression.

In fact, there was a reason why the President looked round North Hwanghae Province at that time.

The Political Committee of the Party Central Committee had adopted a decision that he would have rest for a few days in consideration of his health.

But from the following day after his arrival on the spot he visited a remote mountain farm far from Sohung County seat to get familiar with the living conditions of farmers in mountain areas.

After rounding off his on-the-spot guidance in Songwol-ri, he called on Jajak-ri.

Officials and farmers of the village were very excited as they would be able to have teachings from him again.

In January that year, he had visited their farm through the snow-covered way in severe cold of mid-winter.

He came to the farm again in December when the year 1963 was coming to a close and indicated the ways to improve farm work one by one, saying that they should use mountains well to improve the farmers' livelihood.

That day, he looked round different farms in Sohung County and came back to his lodgings towards evening. But his office room was lighted until late at night.

On the following day, he continued his inspection tours of farms in the mountains.

Though officials asked him to rest even for a moment, the President continued his field guidance, saying that he could not feel at ease even if he rested for a hundred days as the livelihood of farmers did not yet become better off.

In the wake of visiting Sohung County, he looked round different farms to acquaint himself with problems in detail, especially crop areas, per-hectare yield, state and procurement plans and shares of farmers at each farm, and convened a consultative meeting of officials of North Hwanghae provincial Party, administrative and economic organs.

At the meeting, he took revolutionary measures to consolidate material and technical foundations of mountain farms, saying that it was time to take measures for decisively solving rural problems now that the foundation of industry had been built.

Consequently, the decision of the Political Committee of the WPK Central Committee related to his rest could not be carried out.

By Ri Sang Il PT

President Kim Il Sung paid great attention to providing the people with rich material and cultural life in the whole period of his revolutionary career.

It was the plan and intention of the President to translate into reality the centuries-old desire of the people to live in tile-roofed houses, dressed in silks and eating rice with meat soup.

He established it as the supreme principle of the activities of the Workers' Party of Korea to steadily improve the people's standards of living and directed a great deal of efforts to properly resolving the food, clothing and housing problems in line with the demands of the people that grew day by day as socialist construction progressed.

He channelled big efforts into the development of agriculture to resolve the problem of food, the core of the people's livelihood.

The President specified tasks and ways to increase grain production at several meetings including the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth WPK Central Committee held in October 1981. And he visited the then Chongsan Cooperative Farm in Kangso County and several others and took measures to develop the rural economy and increase agricultural production.

He also ensured that the acreage of farmland was increased by waging a vigorous movement for reclaiming tideland and bringing new land under the plough and grain production continuously increased by putting breeding and cultivation methods of agricultural crops on a scientific basis, while increasing the state investment in the rural economy and accelerating the rural technological revolution. At the same time, he took appropriate steps to develop livestock,



President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il look around newly-built Korean style dwelling houses in Namri village in August 1985.

fruit and vegetable farming, greenhouse vegetable farming in particular, thereby bringing about a marked improvement in the dietary life of the people.

In order to develop the fishing industry, he set forth the task of catching more fishes in winter and processing them well at an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the

WPK Central Committee in early December 1980 and dispatched members and alternate members of the Political Bureau to fishery stations along the coast of the East Sea of Korea. And he himself inspected several fishery stations in South Hamgyong Province including the then Sinpho Fishery Station and gave instructions on how to bring

about a dramatic turn in fishing and processing of fish. He also took measures to produce and supply various kinds of seaweeds and shellfish to the people by developing offshore culture which is of high economic effectiveness and has good prospects of development.

The President advanced tasks to develop the light industry in several works

including his speech *Let Us Further Improve the Material and Cultural Living Standards of the People by Accelerating the Revolution in Light Industry* made at the consultative meeting of leading officials in the light industry sector on March 10 1983 in order to sufficiently meet the demands of the people for consumer goods, and took relevant measures

For the good of the people

By Kim Chol Nam PT

President Kim Il Sung, who regarded "The people are God" as his lifetime motto, left lots of anecdotes during his unrelenting devotion to the sake of the people.

Giving top priority to the interests of the people

One July day in 1983 President Kim Il Sung received female German writer Ruise Rinser.

The writer told the President that she would feel refreshed in the country thanks to its fresh air.

The environment was well protected in the country, the President said, adding: We always think of the interests of the masses of the people in dealing with every problem. So, when there was a proposal to develop a gold mine in Mt Myohyang, I made sure that gold mining was prohibited there.

When officials had suggested the proposal, the President had severely rejected it, saying that if a gold mine was developed in the mountain, rare, beautiful birds would fly away from there, frightened by the sound of blasting, and water from the dressing plant would flow into the Chongchon River to kill its fish and that they could not barter the beautiful scenery of the mountain for some

tons of gold.

Recalling that time, the President said: Now our people go to Mt Myohyang for relaxation and sightseeing. What cannot be bartered even for huge money are the interests of the masses.

Saving every bit of time

One day in late July 1958 the President, who had planned to inspect Jagang Province in the northern

mountainous region of the country, told an official that he intended to learn about the life of the provincial residents and the actual conditions of different sectors in the province and chose a lot of destinations before instructing the latter to draw up a detailed itinerary.

Examining a 20-day-long itinerary planned by the official, the President asked him why he set the itinerary

to carry them out.

In an effort to solve the clothing problem of the people, he saw that production bases of various kinds of chemical fibre were built and production increased in the light industry sector, while putting in a great deal of effort to solving the housing problem.

He made sure that modern dwelling quarters were constructed in Pyongyang and other big cities and modern houses built in the rural communities on a large scale to properly solve the housing problem. He instructed officials to build model houses first to suit the characteristic features of cities and the countryside to be copied in constructing modern houses that meet the local customs and tastes of the Korean people through an all-people movement.

And he ensured that lots of cultural and sports facilities including the Grand People's Study House, Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace and May Day Stadium and such welfare service amenities as the Changgwang Health Complex were built in Pyongyang to provide the people with more cultured living conditions, and Changgwang Health Complex-style public service amenities were built in not only local cities including provincial capitals but also mountainous counties so that all people could enjoy cultured living.

The President also made sure that various popular policies were continuously introduced and expenditure for social services for the people systematically increased.

Under his meticulous care, all the people enjoyed a happy life to their heart's content free from worries about the education of their children and medical treatment as well as food, clothing and housing in the DPRK and the advantages of the people-centred Korean-style socialist system were fully displayed.

Immortal exploits to go down in history of socialist Korea

President Kim Il Sung’s motto of life

Kim Un Jin

“The people are God” was the motto of life of President Kim Il Sung.

As he regarded the people as his God, he found himself among them all his life to put his heart and soul into the well-being of them.

Although his country was liberated from Japanese military rule, he visited the then Kangson Steel Works for the building of a new Korea before his native home in Mangyongdae which he had so missed during the anti-Japanese war and which was within a hailing distance on the way to the factory. And throughout his life he continued to inspect every place where his people lived and worked, such as factories, farms, cities and villages in every nook and cranny of the country from its northern tip to the areas of the demarcation line bordering south Korea and from fishing ports on the east coast to remote islands in the West Sea of Korea.

As he always mixed with the people, he familiarized himself with their intentions and needs to crystallize them into the line and policies of the state and to govern the country by enlisting their support.

On his visits to factories, cooperative farms, construction sites and scientific research institutes, he met with workers, farmers, scientists and technicians at their workplaces and



President Kim Il Sung among women workers in April 1961.

discovered from their voices the clues to the formulation of policies and the ways to develop the state.

In that way, he put forward the original line of socialist construction reflecting the aspirations of the people and the specific situation of the country and beat the untrodden path to carry

out the line. And he made sure that the state enforced popular socialist policies including free medical care and free education in order to bring more benefits to the people.

His long-cherished and dearest wish was to make his people well off so that they could live happily with

nothing to envy in the world.

That is why even during the Fatherland Liberation War, he raised chickens and rainbow trout and grew various vegetables near the Supreme Headquarters so as to offer his country bright prospects for poultry, livestock, fish and vegetable farming.

Thanks to his such painstaking efforts, the Kwangpho Duck Farm was established in Jonghyong County of South Hamgyong Province and is now taking the lion’s share of supply of meat and eggs for the people.

One winter day, he happened to meet an old

woman in Onchon County on his on-site inspection tour.

When he asked her about the living conditions of her family, she answered: How well off we are now. We have no worries about food and clothing and schooling for children as well. We had not a single clock at home in the past, but now even my little bobbed granddaughter badgers me to buy her a better wrist watch.

As he listened to her, however, the President closely observed the padded clothes of the granny and of children playing on the ice to assess their quality and thickness and earnestly requested the county officials to provide the people and schoolchildren with padded clothes with better shape and quality.

He made selfless, devoted efforts for the good of his people all his life with unflagging energy.

The Korean people still remember one June day in 1994, the last year of his great life, when he discussed farming with agricultural workers on a farm in the heat with a temperature exceeding 30°C for a long time, although he was unwell. He had left his walking stick behind in his car lest the people should be heartbroken.

The wish of the President who devoted his all to the good of the people is coming true thanks to the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un who makes strenuous efforts for their well-being with burning love for them.

‘Go among the people!’

By **Jong Chol PT**

President Kim Il Sung started his revolutionary activities by going among the people and learning from them.

He said in his reminiscences *With the Century*: “The March First Popular Uprising marked the first time that I stood in the ranks of the people and that the true image of our nation was implanted in my mind’s eye.”

The popular uprising was an explosion of the pent-up grudge and wrath of the Korean nation who had been living, subjected to all manner of humiliation and inhumane treatment under the brutal 10-year “sabre rule” by the Japanese imperialists.

At the time, Kim Il Sung was six years old, but he

joined the demonstration and followed the ranks to the Pothong Gate, shouting “Long live Korean independence!”

During the years of his study at Changdok School, Hwasong Uisuk School and Yuwen Middle School in Jilin, he already conducted vigorous activities in various forms and methods to awaken and organize broad segments of the popular masses.

In the initial days of his revolutionary activities the Communist International advised him to go and study at the university run by it in Moscow. But he declined the offer, saying that what he had to learn and know were the strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution, but he could not learn them in the Soviet Union, that the

Korean people knew about the Korean revolution best and so to find the strategy and tactics and the methodology about the Korean revolution, he had to go among the Korean people, share life and death with them and find the methodology to complete the Korean revolution and that he would not go to Moscow, but go among the Korean people with his comrades to learn the theories and methods concerning the Korean revolution.

In particular, he left Yuwen Middle School halfway as soon as he was released from Jilin Prison in 1930 and went among the people. It marked a turning point in his life.

Following a new course of life as a career revolutionary, he sometimes went among

the peasants in peasant costume, ploughed the land and weeded the fields to know what they thought, got on a train in gentleman’s clothes to help a young man from the propertied class follow the road of revolution and even worked for a landlord as his hired hand in a farm village to kindle the fire of the revolution in the minds of villagers.

As he started the revolutionary struggle by going among the people and organizing and mobilizing them, he organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle against Japanese imperialism to victory by believing in the people only and enlisting their support without the state’s rear and assistance from the regular army, and achieved the

historic cause of national liberation in August 1945.

It was his lifelong political creed that going among the people is like taking a tonic and that failing to do so is like taking poison.

Whenever he was faced with difficult and complicated problems in the revolution and construction during the periods of building a new Korea immediately after liberation, the Fatherland Liberation War and the post-war rehabilitation, he always found himself among the people, sat together with them to inform them of the country’s situation and enlisted their efforts and wisdom to overcome the prevailing difficult situations and victoriously advance the revolution and construction.

In an interview with

journalists from the US’s CNN TV in April 1994, he recollected his life, saying that the people have philosophy, economics and literature and so he usually went among them to learn.

For him, to go among the people became one of his pleasures, a rest and part of life.

In July 1994, he said that no one is stronger and wiser than the popular masses in the world and nothing is more honourable and worthwhile than to devote one’s all to them and for the revolutionaries it is the greatest happiness and honour to do so.

As he was such a son and father of the people, President Kim Il Sung lives in the minds of the Korean people forever.

President’s striving for Korea’s reunification

By **Song Jong Ho PT**

Although the Koreans celebrated their country’s liberation from Japanese military rule on August 15 1945, they faced the tragedy of territorial partition and national division due to outside forces.

Having clarified that Korea’s division was caused by foreign forces, not by any internal contradiction of the nation, President Kim Il Sung elucidated the steadfast independent stand that Korea’s reunification issue should be settled by the Koreans’ own efforts in all respects.

Regarding the essence of the reunification issue as the establishment of national sovereignty on a nationwide scale, the overcoming of distrust and antagonism between the north and the south and the achievement of national unity, he set national reunification as a vital issue related to the destiny of the Korean nation and devoted his all to its achievement.

He provided the guidelines to be adhered to in the accomplishment of the reunification cause.

He conducted energetic ideological and theoretical activities to put forward the original and just idea and line for reunification.

He laid down the three principles of national reunification, the ten-point programme of the great unity of the whole

nation and the proposal for founding a Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo, which are the integral and systematized crystallization of the fundamental principles and ways of Korea’s reunification, and they are shining as the Three Charters for National Reunification.

The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity were agreed on by the north and the south in May 1972 and declared through the July 4 joint statement at home and abroad.

The proposal for founding the federal republic announced at the Sixth Congress of the Workers’ Party of Korea in October 1980 serves as the basic way to achieve reunification in the fairest and smooth manner on the basis of tolerating the ideologies and systems existing in the north and the south. And the ten-point programme made public in April 1993 specifies the objective and ideological basis of great national unity and the principles and ways of unity in an all-round way.

The President also put his heart and soul into building up the nation’s own force for reunification.

Having set forth a unique line of rallying everybody who loves the country and nation around the democratic national united front, he met with Ho Hon, Ryo Un Hyong

and other patriotic figures from south Korea soon after Korea’s liberation and sent them letters to rally them behind the united front. He also embraced Kim Ku, Kim Kyu Sik and others who had been immersed in anti-communism, with broad magnanimity and generosity and encouraged them to take an active part in forming the united front.

And thanks to the lofty aim and moral influence of the President, the Pan-National Alliance for Korea’s Reunification(Pomminryon) was formed in November 1990, comprising pro-reunification forces of the north, the south and abroad.

The formation of Pomminryon was of great significance in building up the nation’s own forces for reunification and boosting the reunification movement.

Even in the last period of his life he ensured that a proposal for establishing a peacekeeping mechanism was put forward in order to put an end to the unstable situation on the Korean peninsula and his last signature was the one put to a document related to the inter-Korean summit talks.

The Korean people erected a monument inscribed with this signature at Panmunjom in order to hand down to posterity the exploits of the President who had devoted himself to national reunification until the last moment of his life since national division.



Monument inscribed with President Kim Il Sung’s signature on a historic document for Korea’s reunification. He put the signature just a day before his demise.

Immortal exploits to go down in history of socialist Korea

To build a new, independent world, achieve global peace

Jong Yong Il

President Kim Il Sung worked hard to strengthen and develop the world socialist movement, achieve victory of the cause of independence against imperialism and promote world peace and security, holding high the banner of independence and international justice during the whole period of his revolutionary leadership.

He met leaders of parties, states and governments of different countries of the world and many other foreign personages to give clear-cut answers for the cause of independence for humankind and visited many foreign countries travelling over 520 000 kilometres.

He firmly defended global peace and security and the cause of independence for humankind from aggressive moves of the imperialists and dominationists.

Last century was characterized by unprecedented revolutionary changes in the struggle of the masses of the people for their independence and the fiercest confrontation between the progressives and reactionaries and between socialism and imperialism.

Imperialism is the enemy of peace and as far as imperialism, whose nature is aggression and plunder, exists, the cause of independence of the popular masses is accompanied by the acute confrontation with the hegemony-seeking and other hostile forces.

Having clarified in his early years the revolutionary truth that one can emerge victorious only when one fights against the armed enemy with arms, he defeated two strong imperialist power with arms, firmly defended the dignity of the country and nation by applying the line of self-defence and made a great contribution to defending global peace.

He performed great ideological and theoretical exploits conducive to strengthening and developing the world socialist movement and accomplishing the cause of independence against imperialism.

He published lots of immortal classic works including *Proletarian Internationalism and The Struggle of The Korean People, The Non-Aligned Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times, Let Us Shatter Imperialist Moves towards Aggression and War and Safeguard Peace and Independence, For the Development of the Non-Aligned Movement and Let Us Develop South-South Cooperation*.

In the works he put forward the ideas on uniting all the people on the earth aspiring after peace and progress into a joint front and achieving peace by struggle, not by begging, and fighting against the imperialists to the end without any concession and other ideas and theories, illuminating the correct path for ensuring global peace and security and achieving the cause of independence of the masses. He also exposed the reactionary nature

of the “peace strategy” clamoured by the imperialists and promoted the unity of the world’s anti-imperialist independent forces.

His works helped develop the struggle of the world’s progressives for achieving independence onto a new high stage and greatly encouraged all countries and nations to establish international relations based on independence and vigorously promote the movement for global independence.

The history of socialist movement that has continued through centuries clearly proves that only when it advances under the banner of independence, can socialism win victory after victory and attain its ideals and goals.

The DPRK, China, Cuba and other socialist nations advance towards a new victory while overcoming every challenge and voices aspiring to independence and justice are rising in the international arena. Facts show that the cause of global independence is on the right track even in the tempest of history.

The President positively helped the struggle of the people in revolutionary countries.

He offered material and moral assistance to those countries fighting for socialism and independence against imperialism, while conducting energetic activities to achieve the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces.

He saw that unsparing material assistance was provided to the socialist countries when they were fighting hard-fought wars of resistance against the imperialists in the middle of the past century and positive support and assistance given to some African nations and other developing countries when they fought for national liberation from the status of colonies and started building a new society.

In fact, many things were in short supply in the DPRK at the time as it was building socialism, standing face to face with the imperialists. However, Kim Il Sung regarded it as a genuine internationalist obligation to help the countries following the road of anti-imperialist independence and socialism and took measures to give all the possible support to them, though difficult.

That’s why progressive peoples of the world still praise President Kim Il Sung as the great sage of mankind and legendary hero who provided selfless material and moral support and encouragement to the revolutionary and fighting countries.

The exploits of the President, who provided the banner for strengthening and developing the socialist movement and winning victory in the cause of independence against imperialism and rendered great services to building a new, independent world and achieving the cause of global peace, will be immortal, though time passes.

A decade of devotion to people

Upholding people-first principle as WPK’s political ideal

By Kim Kum Myong PT

The people-first principle is the political ideal and philosophy that the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un upholds.

In January 2012 when the new century of the Juche era began, Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers’ Party of Korea, said that whenever he thought of Chairman Kim Jong Il who devoted his whole life to the people, they were visualized as the image of the Chairman, that we should spare nothing for the people and do everything possible to hold them in high esteem as they do the Chairman and that officials should regard the people as God by learning from the view of people of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il and work hard to provide them with a happy and rich life.

The General Secretary conducted energetic ideological activities to develop the people-first idea to a new height.

In his work *Making Selfless, Devoted Efforts for the Good of the People Is the Mode of Existence and Source of Invincible Might of the Workers’ Party of Korea* published in October 2015, he said that the great Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism is, in essence, the people-first principle and making selfless, devoted efforts for the good of the people is the mode of existence of our Party. He also noted that our Party would continue to write the sacred history of the people-first principle forever, true to the noble



Kim Jong Un delivers the report on the work of the Seventh Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea at the Eighth WPK Congress in January 2021.

intention of the President and the Chairman who had administered politics of prioritizing and loving the people for the first time in history and devoted their all to the people all their lives.

Later, in his several other classic works including *Officials Should Become True Servants of the People* the General Secretary stressed the need to build

the best paradise in the world where all dreams and ideals of the people come true on this land by thoroughly applying the people-first principle to Party and state activities and all sectors of social life.

He also provided immortal guidelines for vigorously propelling the historic advance of the revolution by putting

forward lines and policies embodying the people-first idea at major Party conferences and New Year addresses and on several other occasions, including the Seventh Congress of the WPK in which “Let the whole Party make selfless efforts for the good of our great people!” was adopted as the fighting slogan the WPK should hold up and the First Conference

of Chairpersons of the Primary Committees of the WPK which became a new turning point in more thoroughly establishing the Party trait of making selfless, devoted efforts for the good of the people throughout the Party.

At the Eighth Congress of the WPK the General Secretary solemnly declared that as in the past, so in the future, the Party

would remain infinitely faithful to the people-first principle and do its best to continue to achieve fresh victory in socialist construction.

Supported by his faith and will, all policies and activities of the WPK and state are consistent with serving the people, giving top and absolute priority to their interests and providing them with a happy life.

True to intentions of the great leaders

By Kim Kang Ju PT

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un maintained it as an iron rule of revolutionary leadership to solve problems arising in the revolution and construction as instructed and intended by President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il over the past decade.

It is his steadfast faith and will to add eternal brilliance to every achievement the

President and the Chairman made on behalf of the country and people and to carry out their behests to the last.

Kim Jong Un declared the modelling the whole society on Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism as the supreme programme of the Workers’ Party of Korea and published many works to highly praise the revolutionary exploits they performed all their lives.

The works clarified the

ways to struggle to fulfil the desires of the great leaders and they served as the banner of struggle and advance indicating the way ahead of the DPRK.

Under the leadership of the General Secretary, the DPRK made eye-opening achievements in succession in the past.

When he visited any place, he learned about the implementation of instructions of the great leaders before any other

things and what he emphasized was to work well according to their ideas and intentions.

When he has done something for the good of the people, he thinks before anything else of the great leaders who devoted their whole lives to the people.

When visiting fishery stations of the Korean People’s Army making a history of “gold seas” and monumental structures having the appearance of

those of a civilized socialist country, he conversed with the great leaders in his mind to share joy with them.

After looking round a modernly built scientists dwelling district, he said that he was going to report the great leaders in the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun about the splendid construction of the scientists dwelling district that evening, that if they received the report, they would be pleased and that

he carried on the revolution to relish such delight of pleasing the President and the Chairman and seeing the happy looks of the people.

The Korean people loyally uphold the General Secretary who is steadily following the one road for accomplishing the cause of national independence covered by the great leaders, always cherishing their noble intentions in his mind.

A decade of devotion to people

Ushering in great golden age of construction

By To Kyong Chol PT

General Secretary Kim Jong Un clarified the orientation and ways to usher in a great golden age of construction in several works and instructions including *Let Us Usher in a Great Golden Age of Construction by Thoroughly Applying the Party’s Juche-oriented Idea on Architecture*, a historic letter sent to participants in a grand short course for officials in the construction sector on December 8 2013.

He set it as the tasks for the construction sector to lay solid foundations of an economic giant in the near future and take the lead in opening up a new era of civilization and enlightenment in the 21st century by brilliantly carrying forward and developing the leadership exploits of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il in construction, and put it forward as the basic principles to be adhered to in construction to definitely preserve the Juche character and bring the national identity in correct combination with modernity by applying the people-first principle and build monumental structures which surpass global standards and which are flawless even in the distant future at an extraordinarily fast speed.

Kim Jong Un made sure that the projects directly connected with the people’s living were speeded up among many construction projects.

As a result, Unha Scientists Street, Wisong Scientists Dwelling District, Ryomyong Street, Mirae Scientists Street and other new streets sprang up, and hostels of the Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Textile Mill and Pyongyang Kim Jong Suk Silk Mill and many other people’s homes came into being.

The General Secretary also saw to it that continuous great leap forward and innovations were made in construction by racing against the century at an extraordinary speed.

During the period, many construction speeds were created such as the Masikryong speed at which a huge construction of ski

resort was completed in a short time, the Korean speed at which the January 8 Fishery Station, a rare spectacular scene in a port of the East Sea of Korea, was built in a little over two months, and the Pyongyang spirit and Pyongyang speed with which Mirae Scientists Street was constructed.

Such gigantic construction tasks as Munsu Water Park, Mirim Riding Club, scientists’ houses, hospitals and scientific research bases which had taken some years in the past were completed in a year of 2013 and modern structures sprang up in succession, including the City of Samjiyon which was built as a model of mountainous cultural city, the mountain-gorge city in the Komdok area, Songhwa Street which realized unique artistic harmony of all elements forming multi-storey houses, skyscrapers and street and the Pothong Riverside Terraced Houses District which created a new construction form of terraced houses.

The General Secretary clarified the need at the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea to bring about a new construction revolution for fundamentally changing the living environment of the people across the country.

His plan for continuing to usher in the heyday of capital city construction and open up an era when local areas will change serves as an important guideline in carrying on the great golden age of construction.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un called on all builders to erect the structures for the people as early as possible at the ground-breaking ceremonies for the construction of 10 000 flats in the Hwasong area and Ryongpho Greenhouse Farm in South Hamgyong Province in February by visualizing bright laughter that will ring out of each household and looking forward to the bright future of the country which will become more prosperous.

Models and standards of the Juche-oriented architecture are being created constantly under the wise leadership of the General Secretary.



The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un inspects newly-built Pyongyang Bag Factory in January 2017.



Providing field guidance at the construction site of the Yangdok Hot Spring Resort in November 2019.

To bring laughter and happiness to his people

By Ko Kwang Yon PT

The past decade of the DPRK is embroidered with the devotion to the people of General Secretary Kim Jong Un who holds the view of life with which to live as their son carrying on the revolution as he learns from and relies on them while sharing joys and sorrows with them and as their true servant making tireless and strenuous endeavours for them.

He raised up the people who were writhing in the sea of tears with sorrow over the loss of Chairman Kim Jong Il, the father of the nation, and held them in high esteem as much as he did the Chairman.

He saw to it that such residential quarters as Changjon, Mirae

Scientists, Ryomyong and Unha Scientists streets were built in different parts of Pyongyang to provide the people with nice homes. When natural disasters occurred in Rason City of North Hamgyong Province, Unpha County of North Hwanghae Province and other areas of the country, he took state measures to minimize inconvenience to the living of victims and build modern dwelling houses for them.

And under his energetic guidance, sports and leisure facilities for the people came into being at excellent places of the country, including the Rungna People’s Recreation Ground, Munsu Water Park, Mirim Riding Club, Masikryong Ski Resort and Yangdok Hot Spring

Resort, and old people’s homes and orphans’ primary and middle schools rose up in different parts of the country to contribute to public welfare.

Such modern medical facilities as the Ryugyong Dental Hospital, Ryugyong General Ophthalmic Hospital and Okryu Children’s Hospital were built to promote the people’s health. Bag, school things and foodstuff factories were refurbished or built and children’s camps across the country renovated splendidly to bring happy smiles to all children.

As seen above, each day of the past decade bears the footprints of the General Secretary who continued energetic revolutionary activities of devotion to the people.



A panoramic view of Ryomyong Street.

A decade of devotion to people

Kim Jong Un holds higher the banner of self-reliance

By Ri Myong Jun PT

In the past decade the DPRK advanced without the slightest stagnation and standstill under the leadership of General Secretary Kim Jong Un and those years shine as a victorious period when the great truth of self-reliance, which has always served as the banner of struggle and the motive power of leap forward throughout the Korean revolution, has clearly been proved and its invincible might has fully been demonstrated.

At the congresses and

other major meetings of the Workers' Party of Korea which have held since the beginning of the new century of the Juche era, he implanted deeper into the hearts of all the people the faith that the only road the DPRK should follow is self-reliance.

He put forward militant slogans "Let us accelerate the victorious advance of socialism with the great spirit of self-reliance and self-development as the dynamic force!" and "Let us open a new road of advance for socialist construction under the uplifted banner of self-

reliance!" to inject a great vim into the grand all-people advance so that they can cherish deep in their minds the idea that self-reliance and self-development is the one and only mode of struggle and advance of the Korean revolution and the truth that they can open the avenue of prosperity and realize the beautiful dream and ideal only when they fight with an indefatigable spirit of self-reliance.

Under his leadership, the Korean people learned how to live, defeat the enemy, overcome difficulties and

defend their prestige and rights with their own efforts. They have boosted the capacity for self-development and steadily bolstered up the internal motive force on the grand march of the new century of the Juche era despite the hostile forces' vicious moves to stifle them.

In the DPRK that advances on the strength of self-reliance and self-development, structures built with its own efforts, technology and resources are on the increase with each passing day.

Big projects have been pushed to decisively shore up

metallurgical and chemical industries forming the root of the self-supporting economy, model and standard factories in the age of knowledge economy have been built and a new history of gold mountains, golden fields and gold seas has been made.

Amidst the all-people struggle for stepping up socialist construction by enhancing self-development capability, self-reliance has developed into a national trait of Juche Korea and the one and only fighting spirit of the Korean revolution.

In the historic report of the

Eighth Congress of the WPK, the General Secretary clarified that self-reliance in the period of new long-term plan should develop into nationwide, planned and scientific self-reliance.

The sacred ten-year history of leadership of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, who ushered in the period of grand upsurge of socialist construction by holding higher the banner of self-reliance and giving free rein to the strength of people, will shine forever along with the history of the ever-victorious WPK and DPRK.

Making history of 'gold mountains', 'golden fields' and 'gold seas'

By Ju Kyong Jin PT

In the DPRK, where mountains cover most of the country's territory, it is a very important matter to plant, protect and manage forests properly.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea, in his talk with senior officials of the state economic bodies and working people's organizations *On Bringing about a Revolutionary Turn in Land Administration in Line with the Demands for Building a Thriving Socialist Country* said it is the steadfast decision and will of the WPK to turn all mountains into forests by drastically improving the work of forest planting, protection and management, specifying the

concrete tasks and ways to this end.

In 2014 when he visited the Central Tree Nursery under the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection, he said that if we waged an intensive campaign to carry out the earnest requests of Chairman Kim Jong Il for handing the country covered with green forests down to posterity, the bald mountains would be green after 10 years. We can no longer withdraw in the planting and protection of forests, he said, stressing the need to declare the war on nature as an all-people undertaking and press on with it. And he noted that he would work as the commander of the forest restoration campaign.

He then planted trees with soldiers of the Korean

People's Army and students at Mangyongdae Revolutionary School, implanting Kim Jong Il's patriotism in the minds of the people across the country.

He ensured the building of a model tree nursery in which the production of saplings is put on a scientific, industrial and intensive basis and generalized it throughout the country, creating a new history of great improvement in the forestry sector.

Under his leadership the forest restoration campaign was pushed forward, with the result that the first-stage project was successfully completed and the second-stage one is now in full swing.

Projects are under way in all provinces, cities and counties to plant forests of economic value on all mountains with

good species of trees.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un saw the solving of food problem as the most important affair in bringing about a turn in the economic affairs and making a breakthrough in improving the people's livelihood and indicated the orientation and ways to boost agricultural production.

At the Seventh Congress of the WPK he stressed the need to make a breakthrough in improving the people's living standards by waging a vigorous increased production drive in the field of agriculture.

In his letter to the participants in the national conference of sub-workteam leaders in the agricultural sector he said that the



A bumper harvest of rice is gathered in.

agricultural front is the forefront of the campaign to defend socialism and the main thrust to be focused in the building of an economic giant.

Every nook and cranny of the country, from the northernmost area where potatoes are produced in a large mountain to cooperative farms where remarkable achievements are made in agricultural production amidst the nationwide drive for increased crop harvest, is closely associated with his untiring and devoted efforts.

At the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the WPK he called for putting the country's agriculture on a definite upward stage and opening up a new great era of effecting drastic development of socialist countryside by pushing forward the rural development under the uplifted slogan of "For the new victory of socialist rural construction!" and specified tasks and ways to this end.

The leadership exploits of the General Secretary are also closely associated with the new history of "gold seas" he made as he continued the long journey of field inspection to provide the people with more fish.

One day in November 2014, he arrived at a wharf to make his way back after inspecting a factory on the east coast.

Moored at the wharf were several fishing boats built on his instruction to be sent to a fishery station under construction.

As he saw them with satisfaction, accompanying officials asked him to name them. He said that we have to continue to improve the proud reality of "gold mountains" and "golden fields" which had been presented on the mountains and in the fields by President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il and make history of "gold seas" while sounding the steam whistle of big haul loudly in the sea, before naming them "Hwanggumhae", meaning gold sea.

Hence the byword, "gold sea".

As he inspected windy ports and wharves again and again, new bywords were coined one after another, including the socialist fragrance of the sea, "spectacular scenery of big fish catch", "fishing vessels of Tanphung series", a fishermen's village with the fishing vessels of Tanphung series, fisherman of fishing vessels of Tanphung series and fishing legend.



The Kangwon Provincial Tree Nursery produces more than 20 million tree saplings a year.

